MARCHING WITH SHERMAN

Recollections of a Boy Attached to His Staff in the Campaign in the Carolinas.

Kind and Companionable in Camp-Enjoyed a Cock-Fight-The Burning of Columbis -Coolness Under Fire.

Written for the Indianapolis Journal. As a boy of from twelve to fourteen I accompanied my father, the late Colonel Garber, during several campaigns of the war. The first time I saw General Sherman was at Savannah, Ga., early in January, 1865, when I went with my father to bis headquarters, which were in a handsome dwelling-house with piazzas all around it. I recollect no guards about, though there must have been one at least. They were not conspicuous here, as they had been at General Geary's headquarters, at the post which we had just left. General Sherman's office was in an upper room. Two or three officers were present with him. He had a brisk, business-like air, spoke quickly and decisively, but impressed me as affable and kindly. He greeted my father cordially when he stated his business to report to him for assignment to duty. After the interchange of a few sentences the General remarked: "Colonel, I have no quartermaster with me in the field. I will assign you to my staff."

About two weeks later the General mounted his horse Lexington in front of a

fine old Southern mansion at Pocotaligo, and started on the first day's actual march and started on the first day's actual march northward, to strike Lee or form a junction with Grant. My boy's mind, full as it was with freshly-made pictures of the blockading squadron off Charleston, the ships and forts at Savannah, extended camps and marching columns of troops, was inflamed to enthusiasm at the sight of the proudly erect warrior eagle-eved seated on his spirited warrior, eagle-eyed, seated on his spirited horse, attended by twenty or more fine-looking officers with their orderlies and a bodyguard of a hundred cavalrymen. My father took his place in the line, I riding by his side, and thus proceeding. I was with the General nearly every day of the march.

HE WAS A HARD RIDER. The General road either "Lexington," a black horse, with white face and feet, or an English bay cob horse, during the whole march. When the mount was "Lexington" there was rough riding, for the animal fretted to go until the General became impatient and let him out, and then there was a wild gallop through the muddy, cut-up roads, until the horse was willing to proceed quietly. This programme was repeated every few hours during the day. At night General Sherman prepared to sleep in his fly. I only recollect of his sleeping in houses at Hickory Hill, Walker's plantation, Bethel Church—where it rained in torrents, and the wagons had not come up, at Columbia and in the arsenal at Fayetteville, N. C. The staff flies were pitched in a line, with the General's in the center. In the front of each fly back-logs were built up, and great fires of fence-rails made. As often as possible the encampment was in the pine woods, and always in some pleasant place. Frequently, at night, a brigade or regimental band would come over to serenade the General, and the music

rose with unusual sweetness, power and solemnity in the great pine forests.

There was never anything of the martinet in General Sherman. In these camps at night he was invariably genial and pleasant. My father's fly adjoined his officetent, and he was fond of stepping over to us, sitting, and smoking, and chatting. So far as I could observe he had no weighty care on his mind. The army of 60 care on his mind. The army of 60,000 effective men, with its vast
trains, its road and bridge-building, its daily skirmishes, fights
and occasional battles with the enemy, was
directed by him with less nervousness, trepidation and worry than the bank president, business man or manufacturer dis-plays in managing his affairs in these easy times of peace. Once he called for an ax, and chopped away lustily at the top of an old pine stump to help me get it afire.

At another camp I saw him, with a game-cock under his arm, walk over to a neighboring general's quarters to "clean out" a rooster they had bragged about. On the south bank of the Congaree river, before Columbia, he walked about among the fore Columbia, he walked about among the troops who were waiting there "at rest" while the pontoons were being laid over the rivers above. I heard him talk familiarly with "the boys," as though he were one of them, asking about their health, equipments, what kind of a time they were having, etc., etc. I only knew him to be angry and swear once, and that was at Fayetteville, N. C., where communication was opened with Generals Schofield and Terry. Here steamboats were expected and Terry. Here steamboats were expected up the Cape Fear river with much-needed supplies. The officer in charge reported his arrival to the General, at the arsenal, and was immediately asked what he brought. "Oats," was the response. The air was blue and the atmosphere lurid for several minutes afterwards. "The fools!" ejaculated the old hero, "to send forage when my men are barefooted! Shoes and socks, and pants are what we need .. '

There were two occasions when the General showed some elation. Once was when the news of the evacuation of Charleston reached us, and before Columbia, when, from the bluffs of Saluda river, near the cotton-mill, we saw the Mayor of the city alight from his carriage and surrender ing up and down, and watching the scene, General Sherman remarked: "It is no small thing to march into the heart of an enemy's country and take his capital IN THE CONQUERED CAPITAL.

Gen. O. O. Howard and staff joined the General a little later, and the two, accompanied by their staffs, rode through the principal business street of Columbia. In the middle of the thoroughfare were piled bales of cotton, cut open and burning. The high wind blowing (it was the 17th of February) carried flakes of white to the branches of trees and fronts of houses, presenting a singular and snow-like aspect. A small, old-fashioned hand fire-engine, operated by a few negroes, was being employed to ex-tinguish the fire which burned and burrowed deep down in the interior of the bales. The streets were filled with sol-diers, negroes of both sexes, a few poor whites and quite a number of escaped prisoners. These latter, begrimed with dirt. in tattered fragments of garments, were delirious with joy. Some had buried themselves in the earth, others hid in all possible places of concealment in the prison we had passed through over the river, and in the prison in Columbia. The confederate guards, noticing the absence of a considerable number of their charge, when they went to remove them, and failing to find them all in their hurried search, set fire to the buildings and quite a number of the poor fellows perished miserably in the flames. Soot and smoke were on the garments of some of these. Fire had singed them, and rage for their dead comrades flamed in their hearts. No wonder they greeted the "great deliverer" with impassioned plandits, and acted like madmen. But amidst all the wild excitement of the hour, the shouts of his enthusiastic soldiery, and the pride and satisfaction natural to having conquered the very cradle of treason and secession, General Sherman was cool and placid. He evinced neither excitement nor animosity. Passing on through the city we took quarters in Col. Bianton Duncan's elegant deserted home. Here he ordered Colonel Garber to search out and secure all valuable machinery, especially lathes, tiour and corn-mills and to take charge of all captured property. The fact that most of these stores, after being collected, were consumed in the great fire a few hours later, and the further fact that General Sherman and staff rose from their beds to endeavor to check the conflagration and save lives and property, is evidence that the fires were not ignited by his orders. The sending up of rockets from the arsenal has been declared to have been the signal of destruction by General Wade Hampton and citizens of Columbia, upon the alleged statement of a single Union soldier to that effect; but the rockets were viewed at the

being burned, the entire town would have been consumed had the destroyer of Atlanta willed it. General Sherman was not the man to do anything timidly, half-way, or shrink from the responsibility of it. His disposition to the citizens of Columbia was humane, for he left the flour-mills of the city upbarmed, and assued corn and wheat to

them to prevent starvation.

Columbia was burned from several diverse causes. First, because of the order of Gen. Wade Hampton to take cotton from warehouses and burn it in the street; second, from the vengeance of escaped prisoners, drunken Union soldiers and thieving citizens. The stores of Columbia were pillaged by both soldiers and citizens. Having a boy's curiosity to see and a boy's desire to have a new knife, after leaving my horse at headquarters, I made my way to a hardware store. But everything in that line had been taken. White citizens and negroes were carrying off a hundred things of value to them, but of no value to soldiers. The latter were after liquor, and this the best citizens of the doomed city, in most mistaken kindness and desire to placate, profiered to guards and stragglers alike. I saw soldiers here and there in stores sunk down in drunken stupor in the afternoon and with-out doubt they perished in the flames at night. No soberUnion soldier applied a torch at Columbia, except to property of a public nature, or legitimately contraband of war. under orders from his superiors. It is true there was not much, if any, sorrow over the great fire. The army felt that South Carolina had created the war and deserved to experience the horrors of it. And what

to experience the horrors of it. And what was the difference between burning a city and burning farm-houses, villages, bridges and fences every day of the march?

The great fire began about 2 o'clock of the morning of the 15th. The Sixteenth Corps, which had taken possession of the city, was ordered out and the Fourteenth Corps swept the streets clean of bummers and rabble with fixed bayonets. This restored peace and quiet to the ruined capital.

SHERMAN UNDER FIRE. I saw General Sherman under the fire of the enemy but once, and there was no flashing sword, hurrahing or heroics about it. The confederates had several lines of works with which to defend the passage of Black river, North Carolina. They fought furiously, but were driven out of the first one and then the others. While the battle was raging a shower of cannister dropped

amongst the staff as it was waiting in the woods near the road. The General quietly

mounted his horse, the rest imitating his example, and rode at a walk further to the When I left the army at Kinston, N. C., took passage from New Berne for Fortress eral. In my little sea-sickness he was quite kind to me, as he was also in Washington city in later years, when I called on him at the Army and Navy Building. My personal observation of him on the march convinced me of his great and uniform kindliness of heart, notwithstanding the destruction of life and property going on about him. War was "hell," as he ex-pressed it, and the ravages of his unparalleled marches brought it to a close, abbreviated its horrors and, in the end, were really economic of life and treasure.
M. C. GARBER.

ANOTHER FACTORY FOR THE GAS BELT.

Town of Pearlville to Be Built Near Elwood

by Pittsburg Chimney Manufacturers.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 15.—George A. Macbeth & Co., the lamp chimney manufacturers, of this city, have a big undertaking on foot in connection with the building of a new factory near Elwood, Ind. The plan is to build up a new town just out of Elwood. the residents to consist of the workingmen in the factory. The town will be called Pearlville. Theodore Langenbacher, the foreman of the new factory, will leave Pittsburg next Friday with fifty glassworkers on a special train for Elwood. With two exceptions the fifty men who expect to work in the factory are married and will go to Elwood to buy land and have houses built in the new suburb so the houses will be ready for occupancy by May 1, when the works are expected to be ready for

Mr. Langenbacher said to-day that the works will employ to start with about four hundred persons. Fully 300 of the employes will be men and most of them married. About one hundred boys and girls will be employed. As many of the 300 men will be taken as will go and it is not expected that there will be any trouble in that direction. This means taking nearly three hundred families away from Pittsburg to build up the new town. The houses are to be neat affairs of the cottage order. are to be neat affairs of the cottage order -those of four rooms to cost \$350, and those of seven rooms, \$750. The streets of Pearlville will be wide, each house naving a nice lawn. The place will not be far from the factory, and as the latter is enlarged it is expected that the town will grow until George A. Macbeth & Co. will have sur-rounding their works a beautiful little city, the like of which has never before been

The new factory will start with two furnaces of fifteen pots each, accommodating eighty hand shops and a number of mold shops. It is expected that the factory will be enlarged later. Among those who will remove to "Pearville" are George Baldauf, Louis Voeters, A. Kiepps, John Martin, William Short, John Short, John Shultz, William Lewis, Andrew Krous, C. Kessner, Hugh McGee, Henry Moeschel, Fred Wise, Albert Newmeyer, John Smith, Joseph Kil-

BLAINE AND CANADA.

Telegram in Which the Secretary Speaks, of Brotherly Love and "Perfect Union."

FAIRHAVEN, Wash, Feb. 15.-The last spike in the track which unites the States of Washington and British Columbia was driven at 1 o'clock Saturday, in the presence of about three thousand persons from both sides of the line, at the new city of Blaine, where the Fairhaven & Southern road, the American line, and the new Western & Southern, the British connection, meet. The Canadian band played "God Save the Queen," while the American band rendered the "Star-spangled Banner." Governor Laughlin, of Washington, during his speech, described the line dividing the State and province of British Columbia as only an imaginary one, and expressed friendship and good will for the people of British Columbia. The following telegram was received from J. G. Blaine: To Mayor and Citizens of Blaine [named in his

It is with most kindly feeling that my thoughts turn towards you and your British brothers, to-day, while you assemble to perform the solemn day, while you assemble to perform the solemn ceremonies of connecting your wonderful countries in commercial union, and it is my earnest wish and hope that the bonds formed to day by you may not be only of commercial union, but of that grander and nobler brotherly love, that will unite, in the end, two nations in one perfect union, and that your port of entry, which your Congressmen inform me will be established, will be placed in position to open the grand gateway of two mighty nations. May success attend your undertaking. Good will and peace be with you all.

It Pays to Be Involved in Scandal.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.-The first week of Mrs. Leslie Carter's stage engagement in this city, where her connubial difficulties with her millionaire husband attracted so much comment, ended last night at the Grand Opera-house in a somewhat sensational manner. The audience greatly over-crowded the theatre, and before the per-formance began filled the place to such an extent as to entirely displace the orchestra. The grotesque incident was ended to the eye but intensified to the ear by the mistaken expendient of putting the musicians on benches under the stage. According to the opera-house management the box-office receipts for the week amounted to over \$11,000.

Bloody Fight Over Wages, OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 15 .- At an early hour this morning a gang of ice-cutters em-ployed at Swift & Co.'s backing-house engaged in a dispute concerning wages to be paid by the firm. The men adjourned to the Elmet House, and a fight broke out. Thomas Wallace was stabbed through the time as beautiful fire-works, and shooting them off was regarded as only an incident of the destruction of the arsenal with its contents. The conclusive proof that Gen. Sherman did not order the destruction of Columbia is that the city was not destroyed. Instead of the business blocks and the portion of the city whither the were arrested, but those who used knives wind blew the loose cotton and flames | are not known,

PHASES OF LIFE IN GOTHAM

Every-Day Tragedies That Pass Unheeded by the Rushing Mass of Humanity.

Reflections of One of Broadway's "Finest" of the Selfishness of Man-Humorous Features of the Undertaking Business.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. NEW YORK, Feb. 15 .- Seriously speaking, the tragedy of every day in the metropolis presents very little to laugh at. There is so much of it that we pay very little heed to the details. In a city where there are 250 arrests on an average every twentyfour hours, and where a single day develops every feature of human crime and every phase of human sorrow, it is, perhaps, natural that those not intimately connected with the particular cases should feel somewhat calloused and indifferent. In New York the record of a single day, as recently depicted in one of our big dailies, if it could be made in a smaller town, would throw an entire people into mourning. On an ordinary day of twenty-four hours it is found that there were ten fires, twenty-eight accidents, three sudden deaths, three unknown bodies found floating in the rivers, two persons seriously injured by falling from street-cars, several persons run over, one man fatally burned by electric wires, other men by falling down elevator shafts, from telegraph poles or the roofs of houses, several sick and destitute persons hustled off to a hospital, besides the 250 above-mentioned arrests for all the crimes in the calendar from murder down to a common drunk. By the side of this every-day record of fatalities and crimes the imagination of the greatest novelist that ever wrote falls short and insignificant. But in a great city like New York, where a man dosen't know his nextdoor neighbor and dosen't want to know him, and where every fellow is busy look-ing out for himself and his and kindly permitting the devil and the policeman to look after the rest, it is not a matter of much

There is a big policeman near my office who has been on the force for upwards of twenty years, and is now a member of the famous Broadway squad. He is something s philosopher in his way. I asked him the other evening, in a pause long enough to pass the compliments of the day, what he was thinking of. A great throng was sweeping up this finest thoroughfare in the world, occupying every square foot of super-ficial flagging. "I was thinking," said he, "that of all these people streaming past us at this hour what a story the inner life of each one of them would make if it were put on paper. And yet how little heed they give to each other and how selfish every man, woman and child of this great throng is in battling for existence. Among these very people," he added, "is to be found every phase of every-day human life. Yet how many of us, and of all this crowd, ever reach beyond their own immediate surroundings, their own particular joys or sorrows? Here is one grand sweep of humanity for hours, yet, as a matter of fact, scarcely one of them knows any of the rest, or cares where they come from or where they go to. In this same crowd is every degree of virtue and every streak of besotted ig-norance and degradation. I was thinking of my twenty years of association with the streets of New York as a policeman and how little I really know of my fellow-men."

UNDERTAKERS AND THEIR CUSTOMERS. There are humorous features connected even with the undertaking business, although one would scarcely seek for them in such a place. There is a well-known florist on Sixth avenue who furnishes flowers on funeral occasions. He is very popular among the demi-mondaine of that vicinity, and they patronize him pretty extensively when plunged into temporary grief.
The other day a swell-looking woman of this class entered his establishment, and, after discussing a very liberal order for flowers, casually remarked that she didn't want them right away, but would probably need them within a day or two.

"I am feeling pretty well now," said she, "and when this thing happens I won't feel quite so well and won't be able to tell what "I don't understand you, madam," said

the florist. "Where are the flowers to be "My mother isn't dead yet," was her reply, "but she's very poorly and will probably die to-morrow or next day. So I

thought I would come and pick out the flowers. See?"
"How shall I know?" "I'll send my maid to tell you."

Sure enough, in a couple of days a great strapping Irish servant entered the establishment, and, after looking around for the boss, bawled out: "Yure to sind the flowers. Shure the

carpse is dead!" The flowers were sent. Most people have a horror of crape, but there are undertaking firms in New York who employ men whose business it is to hunt for crape. Do you know what "hunting for crape" is? I'll tell you. There are boys connected with undertaking estab-lishments who make a canvass of certain districts, previously laid out for them, for the purpose of discovering those sad emblems of our mortality incidental to door-knobs. When one of these is found the erape-hunter takes the number and returns had disappeared. Last night, at 10 o'clock, the number and name of the occupant of it commenced to snow and has snowed inthe house to his employer. In connection with this he carefully culls from the newspapers all death notices, the subjects of which lie in his districts. This information is utilized by the sending of special messages to the bereaved, setting forth the peculiar advantages and cheap prices of that particular undertaking establishment, with the request that it be permitted to furnish the necessary supplies and conduct the last sad rites. The crape hunter gets a commission upon all custom that he can drum up in this way. Some florists, I am informed, have a similar system. It is not uncommon for a very sharp competition to arise between these alert business men, and if it continues it may come to pass that it may be cheaper to die than to live in New York.

THE BILL-STICKER'S METHODS. It is amusing and also instructive to see how quickly every available medium is seized upon by New York advertisers. A stone dropped in the street is soon plastered with a bill of some kind. A prostrate telegraph pole will be covered from end to end before 12 o'clock in the day with every conceivable placard and in every imaginable color. An old ash-barrel placed out over night in any business street will blossom with small bills before morning. Where street repairs are in progress not even the law or the watchman can stay the brush and paste of the bill-sticker. This is especially the case Saturday nights, when the prospects of the advertisements remaining over Sunday undisturbed presents unusual tempations. The last snow-storm left a dead horse in the drift in front of the Hoffman House, and the carcass remained there nearly all the next day covered with bills.

Theatrical dates, soaps, baking-powder,
patent medicines, etc., fall upon every inanimate object not protected by law. And rival bills follow each other two and three deep, one bill on another before the first is

"Your shoes mended while you wait," is a conspicuous sign at the mouth of a stairway that leads down beneath a Broadway store. There on a little bench may be seen an industrious Italian drawing his waxed ends or hammering sole leather. Far into the night he may be seen by the light of his dim gas jet pegging, and pounding, and stitching. By his side you will often see men and women of the lowest conditions of

life waiting patiently for the work in hand. e pair or shoes and can afford but a Il fee for their rehabilitation. They ere those who must wait when they have their shoes mended, and the very fact conveys an idea of the many other necessities of this life for which they must also wait. It is an instructive picture in dim colors and one which greets my eyes every time I pass his little shop and glance into the cellar. The scene reminds every man of how many times he also has waited, though in a different sense, for the work of the bootmaker and the tailor.

BAD ACCOUNTS AT AUCTION. Within a week or two an experiment will be made in this city which must inevitably create a sensation and attract no little

It is the disposal of unsettled accounts at public auction by the Merchant Tailors' Society. Who will buy bad bills, whether tailor's or grocer's bills, remains to be seen. And if there is a market for the dishonored accounts of the tailors, why not a market for the unsettled accounts of all other descriptions? The society claims about \$100,000 in these bad debts. As the threatened publicity that would attend the offerings at public auction will, perhaps, have the desired effect of causing individual settlements, this may be considerably reduced before the first sale comes off. However, there are many fashionable dead-beats about town who have been sued time and time again. They are case-hardened.

Speaking of the New York police force reminds me of the severe ordeal though which a man must pass to become a member of "the finest." Every man must pass a rigid medical examination, and must be proved to possess sound limbs, lungs, kidneys, etc.
They must then undergo a test of physical strength and endurance, this test being usually made in a gymnasium. All of this comes after the passage of the applicant of the requirements of height and general physique. The physical examination passed the applicant must undergo a mental one. They are tested in reading, writing and arithmetic, and on various branches of general information, having a special reference to the city government and streets of New York. There is one thing on which a satisfactory test cannt be obtained. That is the temper of the applicant. Men develop brutal tempers while acting in an official capacity which they were never known to possess before. With all the tests known to the civil service it is impossible to ascer-tain what any man will do in an emergency requiring judgment and courage. In this respect the New York policeman can only be fairly judged by time and experience.

"'Why don't you devote your leisure hours to literature?" said General Grant to me one day in London.' The remark was from a retired army officer who makes his home at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. It was right after Bayard Taylor's death, and the papers were full of the traveler-author. What is there in literature to tempt a man?' was my retort. 'Here is a man who was successful; who was famous. His body is scarcely cold when the officers prounce upon his books, pictures and manuscript to satisfy his creditors."

CHAS. T. MURRAY. DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Local Forecasts.

For Indianapolis and Vicinity-For the twenty-four hours ending 8 P. M., Feb. 16-Rain during the night; cloudy weather, clearing occasionally during Monday; slightly warmer, followed by colder Monday night; probably freezing on Tuesday. GENERAL INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 .- Forecast till 8 P. M. Monday: For Indiana-Cloudy weather and rain.

turning into snow Monday; cooler and fair on Tuesday, with a cold wave.

For Ohio—Threatening weather and rain; cooler by Tuesday morning, with cold wave; southwesterly winds.
For Illinois—Threatening weather and rain, turning into snow; winds shifting to decidedly colder, northwesterly, with a cold wave; fair Monday night.

Observations at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 15. Time. | Bar. | Ther. | R. H. | Wind. | Weather. | Pre. 7 A. M. 30.28 36 64 S'east Cloudy 0.00 7 P. M. 30.00 45 96 South Lt. Rain 0.22 Maximum temperature, 46: minimum temperature, 35.
Following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation on Feb. 15: ormal..... Departure from normal.

Excess or deficiency since Feb. 1.

Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1.

General Weather Conditions.

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SUNDAY, Feb. 15, 7 P. M. PRESSURE .- A low barometric area is central Sunday night, with 29.52, over Lake Superior: another, with 29,58, over Wyoming. Both are joined by a narrow trough.
East of the Mississippi and the upper lakes the pressure is high; the area is central off Cape Hatteras; another high area is central in Manitoba and pressing southeastward.

TEMPERATURE.-Very low temperature continues in the northwest and slowly extending southward; very high temperature prevails over the southern portion of the country; 10° below and lower is reported from northern Montana, Manitoba and northern Minnesota northward; zero and lower from southern Montana, south Dakota and central Minnesota northward; 20° above zero and less from central Wyo-ming, western Nebraska and northwestern Iowa northward; 40° and above from Colorado, northern Kansas, Iowa, Wisconsin, northern Michigan, the lower lakes and Pennsylvania southward; 500 and above from central Kansas, southern Iowa, Illinois and Kentucky southward; 60° and above near the gulf and from South Caro-

lina southward. PRECIPITATION.-Light snow fell in Montana and Minnesota; rains from Missouri. Indiana and the lower lakes southward to the gulf; heavy rain at Pensacola, Fla.,

"Chinook" Followed by a Heavy Snow-Fall. BOZEMAN, Mont., Feb. 15 .- Friday night a "chinook" wind commenced to blow and by Saturday morning nearly all the snew cessantly for eleven hours, and at this time, 5 o'clock, there is from fourteen to twenty inches on the ground and still fall-ing, with no wind. The mercury is 12 degrees above zero.

CLEVELAND APPLAUDED.

Gov. Russell Thinks the Ex-President Did Right in Stopping the Silver Men of the South.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.-Governor Russell has written the following letter to ex-President Cleveland:

My Dear Sir—I cannot refrain from writing you to express my gratification at your recent letter against the free coinage of silver, and my admiration for the language and patriotism that prompted it, and which have led you in the past to meet every public duty without flinching.

As a Democrat, too, intensely loyal to my party and its principles and eager for its success, I congratulate you that you have taken a position, which is not only right, but which greatly strengthens the party in the North and East. It seems clear that the division on this question is geographical, rather than political; yet I believe most sincerely that the apparent support of any Democrats of the proposition for free coinage arose from their earnest and just desire to kill the force bill, which now, thank God, is dead. look now to see a stronger stand in our party against free coinage. New England is rapidly becoming Democratic

because of the same position our party has taken on the tariff question, against the force bill, and the whole system of tyranny, selfishness and intrigue represented by the Republican party. We cannot afford to check this Democratic tendency by any false position on the silver question, nor by yielding to an im-pulsive movement which has mistaken the proper remedy for a just grievance. I have no doubt the farmers are suffering from unjust burdens, but their greatest burden is the tariff taxation which has benefited the few and wealthy at their expense, and their greatest relief would be an immediate and large reduction of these tariff

Our party has not so fully the confidence of the country and its business interests that it cannot afford to commit itself to a measure which will impair this confidence. Great credit is due you for expressing, with so much force and without regard to personal consequences, the opinions of the Democratic party of the North and East on this subject.

South Dako a's Senatorial Dead-Lock. PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 15 .- Sterling will be the Republican candidate again to-morrow. but there is no chance of electing him. A new candidate will undoubtedly be brought forward about the middle of the week. Two persons are prominently mentioned, Mr. Fowler, the Rapid City attorney, and Governor Mellette. The Republicans still hope, with the disorganization there is in the Independent and Democratic ranks, yet to accomplish the election of a Republican. Fowler's location, the Black Hills, is in his favor, Senator Moody having been from that section.

A Test of Age.

Boston Transcript. They were talking of age and agreed that a man is only in the prime of life at fifty-five. In came a man who in answer to a question promptly confessed himself in the eightieth year of his age. "I don't feel old attention among tradesmen of other cities. | either," said be, "I can swim."

INDIANA AND ILLINOIS NEWS

How a Democratic Official Manipulated the Schools to Serve His Interests.

Indianapolis Traveling Salesman Robbed-Fatal Row at a Dance-Escape of Prisoners-Found Dead in a Hay-Mow.

INDIANA.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

How a Democrat Is Said to Have Used the Schools to Serve His Ends.

TIPTON, Feb. 14.-The school term of Jefferson township, this county, has been reduced from five months to four months this year. The township has been controlled by the Democrats for the last four years, and the present trustee is a Democrat. The people of that township are beginning to demand an explanation for the shortage of their school term. Democratic politicians at once made the hap-hazzard statement that a reduction of 2 per cent. in the school fund was the cause, but, seeing their mistake—that it did not effect other townships, as they had their usual school term—the distribution of the fund derived from the liquor license was the next excuse. This exploded like their first theory, and, at last, the shortage of the term was thrown on to the county treasurer, and he will have to carry the load, as, it is claimed, he failed to collect any taxes from his (Jefferson) township, being a candidate for re-election last November, but that since then he had collected the taxes, but not in time for distribution this year. Next year, it is said, Jefferson township will have longer schools than any other township in the county. This short and concise explanation will appease the mind of the average Democrat, and, if the explanation is the true status of affairs, the county treasurer has used his office for his own political advancement, to the detriment of the people.

Indianapolis Drummer Robbed, Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NEW CASTLE, Feb. 15.-A. L. Bowman, a traveling salesman for a hardware house at Indianapolis, and who lives here, came home late last night with \$600, which he had collected during the day, and, arriving too late to deposit the money in a bank, took it home with him. To secure it he aced his pantaloon containing the m under his pillow and slept soundly until morning, when he found the pantaloons on the floor and the money and two valuable gold watches belonging to himself and wife missing. It is thought that some one saw him make the collections and followed him home to get the swag.

Fatally Shot at a Dance.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. Madison, Feb. 15,-"Abe" Neal gave a dance last night, and beer and blood flowed freely. About midnight "Wing" Stewart and "Pud" Potter, notorious "toughs," came in and raised a row, the two attacking John Alberts. Neal demanded order, and finally drew a shotgun and fired at Potter. Missing him, the shot struck Marcus Selig, who was trying to quell the riot, the full load of shot lacerating the descending colon and intestines for five inches. Recovery is impossible. Neal is in jail. Selig is a steady young man of twenty-two. of good family and a cousin of Potter.

Found Dead in a Hay-Mow. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MUNCIE, Feb. 15-This morning John Ludlow, aged fifty-five years, a well-known carpenter and contractor of this city, was found dead in the hay-mow of Lane & Ullery's barn. Ludlow was finely educated and at one time quite wealthy, but lost his money by strong drink. He leaves a destitute family.

Escape of Prisoners. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, Feb. 15. -Three young prisoners tore away part of the roof of the county jail to-night and made their escape. Two, Driscoll and Vaugt, were under sentence for two years for burglarly, and the third, Densmore, was awaiting trial for participation in the same burglarly.

Completed Half of His Fast.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. FORT WAYNE, Feb. 15 .- Abraham Gump. who started out on the 1st of this month to fast thirty days for a wager of \$1,000, is in good health. He has lost sixteen pounds, but his general condition is excellent and he is confident of success.

Generous Resident of Fort Wayne. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FORT WAYNE, Feb. 15.-Col. James Geary, of this city, has sent a one-thousanddollar contribution to the sufferers by the recent Mammoth mine disaster in Pennsylvania.

Minor Notes. The Lebanon Council has required the saloons to remove screens and other ob-

structions to the view. Benjamin Stone waylaid Grant Summers. a rival in love, at New Providence and beat him so that he now lies at the point of death. Stone escaped.

Oliver Stone, a wealthy young farmer living near Wabash, was found dead in bed. It is thought that he was suffocated, as he was found lying on his face.

John W. Breyfogle, a student at the Rose Polytechnic Institute and son of the president of the Monon, was arrested at Terre Haute for a drunken depredation.

"Sailor Jack," janitor of one of the pub-lic-school buildings, at Crawfordsville, was a sailor under Admiral Porter, on the ship Powhatan, during the late civil war. Company I, State militia, at Crawfords-ville, has elected the following new officers: Captain, C. E. McCampbell; first lieutenant. Hawkins Ross: first sergeant. Will

An altitudinous tale comes from Vincennes to the effect that a cow owned by Thomas Williamson, a farmer of that vicinity, swallowed a pitchfork handle about twenty inches long and is none the worse for wear.

Saturday, in Monroe township, Blackford county, occurred a splendid fox chase. The area covered was thirty-six square miles and more than one thousand men took part in the drive. A large flag was posted at center field, and a brass band played popular airs, while the volunteers tried to catch the foxes brought in by the several lines.

Elias Lyons, aged eighty years, was buried yesterday from his late home, six miles southwest of Hartford City. Mr. Lyons was one of the earliest settlers of the Mississinnewa valley, and was identified with nearly all of the progressive steps in the improvement of the country. He was widely known and respected. He possessed a marked physical peculiarity in the fact that he had no hair, being hairless from his birth.

ILLINOIS. Gleanings from Our Correspondence and

Exchanges. In the oratorical contest of the Good

Templars of central and eastern Illinois,

which was held at Mansfield, Miss Flora Minson, of Warrensburg, won the gold

Superintendent of the Census Porter has made affidavit that the population of streator is 11,414.

Capitalists from Chicago, Pittsburg and Wales have located a tin-plate mill at Joilet, to cost \$500,000. The executive committee for the Grand Army of the Republic department meeting.

in Decatur, in April, has secured one fare for the round trip on all roads in Illinois. Grand Army post No. 146, of Bloomington, will hereafter be known as W. T. Sherman Post, an application for the name having reached Grand Commander Distin, at Quincy before any other.

The election of the board of directors and the selection of Streator for the next annual convention were the principal busi-ness of the Illinois High Court, Independ-ent Order of Foresters, at Johnt.

Lincoln's Broadening Fame.

New York Sun. Abraham Lincoln is now admired all over the world. In an elaborate eulogy upon him that has just appeared in the Scotsman, the leading paper of Edinburgh, and a Conservative organ, it is said that "the splendor of his fame is abiding, and the whole world has borne testimony to it;" that he was a "man of immense in-dividuality, high virtue, and great intel-lectual force;" that "he was at once statesman and general," and that "he stood head and shoulders above all the other great

A Southern View of Sherman.

Atlanta Constitution. Doubtless it was fortunate for the country that Sherman despised politics and scorned the presidency. He was a born dictator—a soldier to the core—and if he had ever reached the White House he would have run the government by military methods, turning it into a despotism. He was unfitted for official position in civil life, and, knowing it, he had the good sense and patriotism never to seek it.

and patriotism never to seek it.

SOLEMN Truths. Coughs sow the seeds of Consumption. Then comes the reaper, Death. Stop the sowing with Hale's Honey of Horebound and Tar. No cough or cold can ever prove dangerous or long remain troublesome if this pleasant antidote is taken. Sold by all druggists. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute.

THE healthy people you meet have healthy livers. They take Simmons Liver Regulator.

"Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup" Has been used over fifty years by mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, aliays all pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes, and is for sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Do not weaken yourself by drastic purgatives. Take Simmons Liver Regulator.

The Best Route to Chicago Runs luxurious parlor cars daily, and Pullman sleeping and reclining-chair cars nightly. Quick time and smooth road-bed. It is The Pennsylvania Line to Chicago.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA - HOUSE To-night, Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings and

ARONSON OPERA CO.

From the New York Casino, in the greatest of all Casino successes, POOR JONATHAN. PRICES-Orchestra and boxes, \$1.25; orchestra circle, \$1; balcony, 75c; gallery, 25c.

ENGLISH'S --- EXTRA. To night and all this week. Only matines Saturday. HANLON BROS.

Gorgeous new spectacle, SUPERBA. 75 people in the east. 2 car-loads of special scenery.
PRICES—Orchestra and orchestra circle, \$1; dress
circle, 75c; balcony, 50c; gallery 25c. Seats now on
on sale.

GRAND OPERA - HOUSE Thursday Night, Feb. 19, HON. HENBY

WATTERSON Will deliver his celebrated lecture on "MONEY AND MORALS."

ADMISSION-50 cents. No extra charge for reserved AT THE PROPYLÆUM Friday evening, Feb. 20, at 8 o'clock.

A UNIQUE COINCIDENCE. Written by Margaret Butler Snow. Given by members of the Dramatic Club for the benefit of the Indianapolis Orphans' Asylum. Admission 75c. Tickets at Wulchner's.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Feb. 18 EDWARD FABIAN.

Elecutionist and Basso. (Regular Course.) Single admission, with seat, 50c; now on sale at Baldwin's Music Store.

DIED.

FRENCH-Died in this city, 14th inst., Marie Hill. caughter of George C. and Kittle B. French, aged seven years, two months and six days. Boston and McWHINNEY-Frank, 8 p. m., Sunday, Feb. 15, age nineteen years, only son of W. F. McWhinny. Time of funeral to be announced hereafter.

FOR EXCHANGE. MERCHANDISE TO EXCHANGE FOR REAL CRESAP, 13 West Fourth st., Cincinnett, Ohio.

FOR EXCHANGE - DRUG STORE IN A thriving town; will invoice. Give or take real estate. Andress CRESAP, 13 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio. WE ARE GOING TO QUIT BUSINESS AND

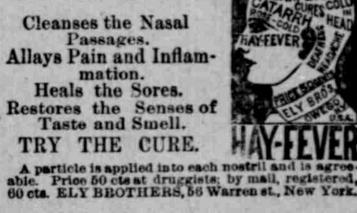
was vacate room by March 1, and will sell, commencing Saturday, Feb. 14, at 2 p. m., our entire stock of Watches, Diamonds, Rogers' Silverware, Rogers Bros,' 1847 Knives, Forks and Speona, elegant Lace and Chenille Curtains, Bibles, Albuma, etc. You will do well to attend this sale early, for geods will be disposed of rapidly at bargains you cannot afford to miss. SIMS & HEATON, 42 N.

Ulinois St. Sale every day at 2 and 7:30 p. m., until Illinois St. Sale every day, at 2 and 7:30 p. m., unti-all is sold. L. N. PERRY, auctioneer.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Pain and Inflam-

Heals the Sores. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. TRY THE CURE.







To "go the whole hog" is an Americanism that means completeness and thoroughness in any undertaking. Kingan & Co. "go the whole hog," and always the best and

most select that can be obtained. Whenever you buy pork products be sure you ask your butcher or grocer for



